CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
	1 011 50
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,142
FY 2008 Outlays	1,081,969
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,064,784
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,056,901
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	(
FY 2007 Outlays	(
FY 2008 Budget Authority	300
FY 2008 Outlays	311
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	7,877
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	14,527
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,442
FY 2008 Outlays	1,082,280
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,072,661
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,071,428

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, earlier today, pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21. Those revisions were made for amendment No. 2602, as modified, an amendment offered by Senator KERRY to amendment No. 2530 regarding the reauthorization of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP.

The Senate did not adopt amendment No. 2602, as modified. As a consequence, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and the adjustments made today pursuant to section 301 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee for amendment No. 2602.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101:	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	1,022.084
FY 2009	2,121.502
FY 2010	2,176.951
FY 2011	2,357.680
FY 2012	2,494.753
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-28.712
FY 2009	14.576
FY 2010	13.230
FY 2011	-36.870
FY 2012	-102.343
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,376.360
FY 2008	2,503.290
FY 2009	2,524.710
FY 2010	2,577.981
FY 2011	2,695.425
FY 2012	2,732.230
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,299.752

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

FY 2008	 2,470.369
FY 2009	2.570.622
FY 2010	2.607.048
	 2.701.083
FY 2012	2,713,960
2012	2,7 10.000

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,442
FY 2008 Outlays	1,082,280
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6.072.661
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	6,071,428
Adjustments:	.,.,
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	- 300
FY 2008 Outlays	-311
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	- 7,877
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	- 14.527
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	,-
FY 2007 Budget Authority	1.011.527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,086,142
FY 2008 Outlays	1.081.969
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,064,784
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	6.056.901

IRAQ

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, it continues to be my hope that there will be a consensus reached among Senators as to how to move forward in Iraq. This is indispensable if there is to be an accommodation between the President and Congress.

I had hoped to make a floor statement on Iraq during the Senate's consideration of the DoD authorization bill, but the majority leader took that bill off the floor after there was only consideration of the Levin-Reed amendment. That action deprived the Senate of an opportunity to consider the Warner-Lugar and Salazar-Alexander amendments and perhaps other amendments which might have secured the requisite 60 votes to structure a new U.S. policy for Iraq.

When a tally is made of the Senators who have voted for or cosponsored legislation aimed at altering or reevaluating U.S. policy in Iraq, the total is 62. When Senators are added who have made public statements critical of the President's policy, the number could possibly reach or exceed two-thirds of the Senate membership.

A July 2007 vote, had it been successful, would have had no binding effect since the President already had sufficient funding to continue until September 30 and would need additional funding only in the next fiscal year, 2008, beginning October 1.

The time for Congress to have asserted its constitutional power of the purse to withhold funding was this

spring during consideration of supplemental funding for approximately \$120 billion. On April 26, 2007, following a vote in the House of Representatives of 218–208, the Senate passed the conference report to H.R. 1591, the fiscal year 2007 Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act on a vote of 51–46. However, because this bill contained target dates for withdrawal, on May 1, 2007, the President vetoed the bill.

After the House failed to gather the two-thirds majority required to override the President's veto, on May 24, 2007, the Congress approved a bill, H.R. 2206, which did not include targeted dates for withdrawal and which was subsequently signed into law by President Bush on May 25, 2007, Public Law 110–28.

When the Levin-Reed amendment was considered, it was a forgone conclusion that there were not anywhere near 60 votes to invoke cloture, let alone the 67 votes needed to override a veto. With the removal of the bill from the floor, the Senate was prevented from considering alternatives to the Levin-Reed proposal, and denied the opportunity to have a vote or votes to demonstrate dissatisfaction with the President's policy.

This action deprived the Senate of an opportunity to craft a compromise around Warner-Lugar or Salazar-Alexander to get the 60 votes and put the president squarely on notice that funding in September was unlikely unless the President's policy showed significant progress. Perhaps the Levin-Reed proponents would have rejected the other amendments as being insufficiently forceful, but Senators never know for sure how they will ultimately vote until there is floor debate, careful analysis, informal discussions on the floor and corridors, and talk in the cloakroom. Much of the Senate's productive work occurs during quorum calls when Members hassle and jawbone on the issues. Since so many Senators demonstratively want a change, it was at least worth a try in daylight compared to the futile all-nighter.

Of particular interest to me were the provisions of the Warner-Lugar proposal on having a contingency plan and redefining the mission. For three decades, Senators LUGAR and WARNER have served on the Foreign Relations Committee and Armed Services Committee, respectively, with both rising to chairman. Their combined tenures in the Senate are more than 60 years. To say these colleagues bring a significant amount of thought and authority to this debate is an understatement.

Regrettably, we did not have the opportunity to debate and vote on their proposal.

The Warner/Lugar amendment is an attempt to ensure that the U.S. is prepared to implement changes to U.S. policy following the September report, to be provided by General Petaeus and Ambassador Crocker, on the progress